

In today's Jordan Times...
Pollution threat: Page 2
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... sh embassy siege ends: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather
It will be cooler, with good visibility. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.
Overnight Low High
Amman 20 31
Aqaba 22 34
Deserts 21 34
Jordan Valley 23 35
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 32. Humidity readings: Amman 17 per cent, Aqaba 47 per cent.

6, Number 1768 AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1981 — DUL QAI DA 28, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

liberates arms export

Sept. 25 (R) — West expects to decide this year to revise its arms export policy, says spokesman. Mr. ...

refuses to American group

Sept. 25 (R) — France political asylum today Armenian gunmen 51 hostages at the ...

dup MS hajj

Sept. 25 (Petra) — Economy held at Tehran, south of ...

Sept. 25 (Petra) — Economy held at Tehran, south of ...

welcomes Jordan's policy

Sept. 25 (R) — Israeli Labour Party on Peres today ...

confers with Abdullah

Sept. 25 (R) — Iraqi Saddam Hussein scussed Arab ...

Simplicity characterises U.S. All or nothing, Saudis say on AWACS Mideast policy, King says

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are major excerpts from the Washington Post correspondent Loren Jenkins' interview with His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday.

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has dismissed the Reagan administration's efforts to build a Middle East policy around an anti-Soviet "strategic alliance" with Israel and friendly Arab nations as a simplistic idea that ignores the true causes of instability in the region.

Until the Reagan administration faces those causes — Palestinian rights and Israeli occupation of Arab lands — with honesty, even-handedness and justice, the King said Tuesday, instability will continue to threaten U.S. interests in the area, strategic alliance or not.

"Obviously, unless this is achieved adequately, with justice, peace eludes us in this area and the danger grows," the King said in an interview.

King Hussein also had praise for the eight-point peace proposal advanced last month by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

The King, who has dealt with every U.S. president since Dwight D. Eisenhower, said that he did not want to pass judgment prematurely on U.S. policy. He will go to the United States in November to meet with President Reagan.

He said that although there were "already indications" of a U.S. tilt toward Israel under Mr. Reagan, he hoped that this was not the case.

He said he was hopeful that Mr. Reagan would wait, as he has promised, until personally sounding out key Middle East leaders before defining U.S. policy toward the Middle East.

"When the United States speaks of Soviet threats, and then Israel bombs a nuclear reactor in Baghdad, in a country which doesn't even border Israel," he said, "Washington's argument is lost as far as very, very many of us are concerned."

He said he hopes that the "unfortunate developments" — an allusion to the chill in U.S.-Jordanian relations that followed his opposition to the Camp David accords — could be put behind and a new, close relationship established.

The re-establishment of such relations would still depend on the Reagan administration's general attitude on the Middle East.

"What I want to find out is how much the United States is still able to contribute toward the establishment of a just peace," King Hussein said.

He said he would go to Washington without concrete proposals despite his recent support of a 1977 Soviet proposal for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

JEDDAH, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia today emphasised that the AWACS radar planes it hopes to purchase from the United States cannot be stripped of their sophisticated equipment.

"Less-advanced equipment is unacceptable," the official Saudi News Agency quoted an air force spokesman as saying.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is trying to overcome congressional opposition to his plan for selling five of the Airborne Warning And Control System aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The \$8.5 million package includes Sidewinder missiles and range-extending fuel tanks for the 62 American-made F-15 jet fighters in the Saudi air force.

The statement carried by the Saudi News Agency appeared to be a reaction to reports that suggest the Saudis would accept the AWACS planes even if they were gutted of their state-of-the-art technology.

"Had the stripping of the AWACS planes of strategic components been acceptable to Saudi Arabia, the deal would have been implemented long ago, without problems," the agency quoted the unidentified air force spokesman as saying.

Israel opposes the deal because the Zionist state claims the AWACS in the Saudi air force would be a threat to Israel's security. Saudi Arabia needs the planes to defend its oil fields.

The American Congress has until Oct. 30 to veto the sale. The House of Representatives is expected to reject it overwhelmingly, and the Senate of 100 members appears to have 63 members presently approved.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is talking with the Saudis about ways of revising the deal. Congressional sources said today.

They said revisions being discussed would give Saudi Arabia a more sophisticated version of the AWACS planes while providing for some U.S. control over the aircraft through a joint crew arrangement.

Both governments were considering proposals made by Sen. John Glenn during a five-hour meeting yesterday with a Saudi emissary, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, and White House National Security Adviser Richard Allen, the sources said.

Warning And Control System aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

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Revived autonomy talks flop

CAIRO, Sept. 25 (R) — Egypt and Israel, discussing Palestinian "autonomy" for the first time in 16 months, failed to solve any of their major differences over what kind of self-rule to offer the Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territory.

A joint statement after two days of negotiations here showed neither side had changed its views over autonomy though they did agree to meet again five times in the next four months.

The negotiations are part of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process, rejected by most Arab states, and the Palestinians themselves have portrayed Israeli "autonomy" schemes as a ploy in perpetuate Israeli control over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Hassan briefs U.S. senators

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan stopped in Washington yesterday on his way to New York to deliver an address to the U.N. General Assembly's 36th session on Monday.

During his stop here Prince Hassan met with U.S. Vice President George Bush. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Jordan's ambassador in Washington Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and a number of American officials as well as President Reagan's special Middle East envoy Philip Habib.

Earlier, Prince Hassan met at the Capitol with Sen. Howard Baker, leader of the Republican majority at the U.S. Senate, and Sen. Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriation Committee and Sen. Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Talks during these meetings centred on American-Jordanian relations, Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East situation and Israel's practices in the occupied Arab territories.

Prince Hassan spoke about Israel's attempts to appoint Israeli civilians in place of military personnel and said the attempts aim to camouflage Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory.

"During his current visit to the United States, Prince Hassan is scheduled to meet with the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State William Clark and men of the press. He will also attend the Washington Institute for Middle East studies' 35th annual meeting and will deliver a speech at Georgetown University."

EEC tries to save Israel at IAEA

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (R) — Six European Economic Community (EEC) countries today sought a compromise that would allow Israel to retain membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) despite its air raid on Iraq's nuclear plant last June.

A draft resolution submitted by the six to the IAEA general conference here strongly condemned Israel's action, but stopped short of calling for suspension of its IAEA membership.

The document, tabled by Britain, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy and the Netherlands, would modify an earlier draft resolution signed by 18 developing nations demanding Israel's suspension.

The new draft described Israel's attack on the Osirak research reactor near Baghdad as "premeditated and unjustified."

It called on Israel to refrain from any further action inconsistent with the objectives of the IAEA, which was set up to promote peaceful nuclear energy and prevent diversion of nuclear materials to military use.

Any such action would have "most serious consequences for Israel's position in the agency," it said.

An open debate of the Israeli issue is due to be held tomorrow.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Cairo renews invitation to Eitan

TEL AVIV, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — Egypt has renewed an invitation to Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eitan to visit Egypt, marking the end of a clash over comments Gen. Eitan made on Egypt's government, according to Maariv newspaper.

Maariv quoted Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala as saying in an interview that Gen. Eitan would visit Egypt during the first half of November and his Egyptian counterpart, Gen. Ahmed Badawi, would visit Israel in December.

Israeli military authorities had no immediate comment on the Maariv story. Egypt cancelled a planned visit by the Israeli chief of staff in early September after the Israeli military leader was quoted in the Israeli press as saying that peace between Israel and Egypt depended on the "one man" rule of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Gen. Eitan has said he was misquoted. Mr. Abu Ghazala also said a direct telephone "hot line" would soon link him directly to Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon.

Klibi: Paris can help to achieve peace

PARIS, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi said today French President Francois Mitterrand could help break a deadlock in Middle East peace efforts.

Gromyko, Shamir hold surprise meeting

TEL AVIV, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met with his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Shamir at the United Nations last night in the first known contact between Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers in six years, it was disclosed today.

Former foreign minister Abba Eban, an opposition Labour Party Knesset member, welcomed the meeting saying that it was "overdue and came after long neglect" by Mr. Begin's ruling Likud Party.

Israeli and Soviet representatives had not met since the late foreign minister Yigal Alon conferred with Mr. Gromyko in New York in 1976.

Israeli newspapers reported from New York today that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shamir spent 90 minutes discussing the Middle East crisis. Soviet Jews and unspecified bilateral issues.

Although no details were made public, the surprise meeting made banner headlines here. But Mr. Eban claimed it was nothing new, but merely a continuation of a tradition he himself had started in 1973 when his Labour Party was in power.

Mr. Arens declined to speculate on what might result from the meeting. "The Soviets are in large measure an enigma to us. We don't know what guides their thinking." But he told Israel Radio he hoped there would be more meetings.

Since then Israel and the Soviet Union have maintained very cool relations. The Gromyko-Shamir meeting came as Israel and the United States were planning to broaden their so-called "strategic cooperation" to block what they call Soviet advances in the Middle East.

Khomeini demands 100% turnout in elections as total executions reportedly reach 1,772

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Agencies) — Spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned Iranians today a "100 per cent American" or a communist regime could replace the Islamic system if they do not turn out in force at next week's presidential elections.

The ayatollah, in a message broadcast by Tehran Radio, left no doubt he considered the Oct. 2 ballot to replace assassinated President Mohammad Ali Rajai as a crucial test of support for his regime.

Voting was "not only a social and national duty but also a religious and divine one... the prestige of the Islamic republic depends on your participation," he said.

The 81-year-old spiritual leader said opponents of his regime planned to disrupt the elections. He urged clergymen throughout Iran to warn people a low turnout would be tantamount to the defeat of the regime.

"God forbid if the Islamic republic is defeated. Do not think that an Islamic and committed regime will take power."

"Be assured that a 100 per cent American regime or an Eastern communist system will replace it (the Islamic republic) with the help of one of the two super-powers," he said.

Ayatollah Khomeini today praised Mr. Rajai as a precious soldier of Islam and called on Iranians to vote for candidates who were fundamentalists "with no leanings to either West or East."

His call appeared to diplomatic observers to be somewhat superfluous as the five presidential candidates, chosen from 44 applicants were all approved by a constitutional watchdog body.

Hojatolislam Ali Khamenei, leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and a former student of Ayatollah Khomeini, seems assured of landslide victory.

Thousands of fundamentalist groups including the powerful militant clergy society of Tehran and teachers of the divinity college in the holy city of Qom have declared support for him.

"No relations there have been two months between our two countries since 1967 and we have opposing views on many issues, it is important that we meet the Soviets from time to time," he said.

Former foreign minister Abba Eban, an opposition Labour Party Knesset member, welcomed the meeting saying that it was "overdue and came after long neglect" by Mr. Begin's ruling Likud Party.

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Since then Israel and the Soviet Union have maintained very cool relations. The Gromyko-Shamir meeting came as Israel and the United States were planning to broaden their so-called "strategic cooperation" to block what they call Soviet advances in the Middle East.

The Sept. 25 edition of the weekly newspaper reports that from June 20, when anti-regime riots led by the Mujahadeen guerrillas first broke out in the streets of Tehran, through Tuesday, Sept. 22, the death toll amounted to 1,772.

Mr. Khakbaz cautions the Iran Times figure was a minimum. "I expect that in succeeding days we will get more reports from the provinces of executions that have already taken place but not yet reached our attention," he said.

The Iran Times is an 11-year-old weekly newspaper, based in Washington and published in both Farsi and English. It caters to the Iranian communities in North America and Europe with editions printed in Washington and Los Angeles.

The newspaper said it is independent of all political groups and does not espouse any political line.

NATIONAL

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

Growing pollution a threat to water use in the home

AMMAN — The pollution of the Zarqa River, the Wadi Shita, the Wadi Seer and the Seil-Hisban waters has reached a dangerous degree, according to research carried out at the Geology and Mineralogy Department of the University of Jordan.

The research, conducted by professors Elias Salameh and Klaus Bandel indicated that, in some areas, the waters were badly polluted and completely unsuitable for agricultural purposes, let alone domestic ones.

Results of the research also showed that although the degree of the pollution varied from one area to another, "there is a possibility that the quality of the waters would deteriorate, if no suitable measures are undertaken to limit pollution sources."

Still, follow-up studies should be conducted to determine the degree of pollution now, since the research was conducted about 18 months ago.

What makes the research unique is that it puts emphasis on both the hydrobiological and hydrochemical aspects of the pollution of surface water, especially in the Zarqa River.

The field work, carried out by the two professors, constituted a major part of the study. Dr. Salameh says: "It took us four complete months just to collect daily samples and test them."

The degree of the pollution was determined by the chemical characteristics of the waters, which in turn were determined by the presence of macroorganisms in the waters.

"Some macroorganisms live in different grades of polluted

water," Dr. Salameh told the Jordan Times. "These macrofauna—as they are scientifically called—helped us grade the degree of the pollution in each area we tested."

The grades of the pollution were divided into ten, each classified according to the macroorganism found there. "Grade one is the least polluted and grade ten the most," Dr. Salameh explained.

In some areas, like the

Amman-Zarqa water basin, the waters were found to be severely polluted. About 90 per cent of Jordan's industry is located in that region, and the real dangers to the waters stem from the increasing amount of pollutants, especially minerals and organic waste dumped into the river.

What is more, the Amman sewage treatment plant also deposits its waste near the waters, and the effluent flow of the plant which contains a high concentration of

nitrate increases the amount of the pollution.

According to the research, some samples of water collected near the sewage plant contained certain macroorganisms that only live in cesspools. "On the other hand," Dr. Salameh said, "the effluent flow from the plant has been forming huge amounts of foam on the water surfaces, resulting from the large quantities of detergents and chemicals used for treating the waste before discharging it."

Dr. Salameh said, "the increasing concentration of nitrates, phosphates, and ammonia are causing eutrophication of the water." He explained that this leads to the over-production of algal blooms and other water plants, some of which could excrete material toxic to livestock and human beings.

According to the study, the eutrophication process has already left its imprints on the ecosystem. In some areas, no fish were found, while in others the pollutants could be clearly seen on the surface.

A hundred metres downstream from the Amman sewage plant the waters—receive the effluent from the plant—have a strong sewage odour, their surface is covered with a thin layer of oil, and the ecosystem has completely collapsed, the research indicated.

The treatment plant however, is not the only source of pollution to the Zarqa River waters. Industrial plants, which have been increasing in number over the past few years, also dump their waste into the river without any treatment at all.

Near some industries the waters of the river have become turbid, and algal blooms—which grow due to eutrophication of the water—can be detected clearly near the river banks. Dr. Salameh said.

"Of all the studies carried out before, this research is unique," he said, "since it is a detailed study

of the surface waters of the region with regard to their hydrobiological and hydrochemical properties."

He added that the study was first carried out to compare the geologic and topographic conditions between the areas, west of Amman like Wadi Hisban and Wadi Seer, and the Amman Zarqa area.

"What surprised us was that the geological aspects were the same," Dr. Salameh said. "But, the degree of pollution increased with increasing urbanisation." We could actually know which waters were more heavily polluted just by looking at the surface and detecting the macroorganisms there," he said.

As to chemical pollution, it was found that the rock springs of Wadi Shita, west of Amman were not polluted, and could be used as a potential source of drinking water. But, with increasing agricultural activities, urbanisation and industrialisation, the quality of the water differed—more polluted waters, were classified as grade two or three, Dr. Salameh said.

In the Wadi Seer area, the waters were found to be chemically polluted. The pollutants are mainly coming from the hospital there, the research indicated.

However, the worst chemically-polluted waters were found in the Zarqa River, where the pollution was more chemical than biological, with high concentrations of nitrates, chloride, and sodium ions traced there.

Dr. Salameh said, "the problem is that the chemical pollution has not been improving over the years, even with the additional amount of water coming from nearby springs or creeks, and during floods all waste accumulations and fine sediments are washed into the heavily polluted stream into the King Talal Dam, whose waters have consequently become polluted."

The research showed that the pollution is actually becoming a major problem, and unless suitable measures are undertaken by the government and people, continuous urbanisation, random housing and increasing industrialisation would, add to its momentum. Dr. Salameh and Dr. Bandel in their research urged that some quick solutions be found, before the problem becomes too difficult to handle.

Dr. Salameh says, "Now that the Zarqa waters are highly polluted, springs that come directly or indi-

rectly from them should not be used for drinking purposes." He also recommended that no more cesspools be constructed at random, and that each industry treat its effluent flow before discharging it into the river. The government has already issued orders requiring all industries on the river to install effluent treatment plants by the end of this year.

Dr. Salameh said, "The government should build protective zones around heavily polluted waters, so people would keep away, and not use the water for drinking or other domestic purposes."

He added that the waters of the King Talal Dam reservoir should not be used for drinking purposes, since these are undoubtedly polluted.

But, what is the most important recommendation of all, is that the government should become more aware of the pollution problem. "What we have to do now is to protect other sources of water from pollution, and try to curb industries and tighten our grip on them, otherwise we will end up with a situation where we will find no spring water to drink," Dr. Salameh concluded.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING

Services tomorrow at 8 a.m., 12 noon and Family Service at 4-30 p.m.

Church of the Redeemer near Restaurant China First Circle.



Effluent flow from the Amman sewage treatment plant forming huge amounts of foam on the surface of the Zarqa River

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Cartoon
- 6:00 Rainbow
- 6:20 Science Fiction
- 6:30 Battlestar Galactica
- 7:10 Local Programme
- 7:25 Local Programme on Agriculture
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic Series
- 10:30 Arabic Play
- 11:00 News in Arabic
- 11:10 Cont. of the Play

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy: Angie
- 9:00 Shakespeare's "Richard II"
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Cont. of "Richard II"

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Summary
- 10:30 Eternal Jerusalem
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Radiotheque
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:50 Over a Cup of Tea
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Melody Time
- 17:30 In Concert
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:30 Play of the Week
- 19:00 News
- 19:30 Top Twenty
- 20:30 Morecombe and Wise Show
- 21:00 Classical Music
- 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1143 KHz

GMT

- 04:00 Newdesk 04:30 Keynotes
- 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections
- 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain
- 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today
- 06:00 Newdesk 06:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Theme and Variations 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Meet... 08:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 The Story Behind the Song 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Time Off 14:00 Saturday Special 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News: Book Choice 17:15 Masters of Interpretation 17:45 Sports Round-Up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Play of the Week: The Sound that Time Makes 19:30 Ray Moore's Album Time 19:45 Good Books 20:00 World News: Commentary 20:15 Good Books 20:30 From the Promenade Concerts 21:00 Short Story 21:15 Music for Wind Instruments 21:30 People and Politics 22:00 World News: From our own Correspondent 22:30 New Ideas 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Letterbox 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English newsworlds and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News.

and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: newsworlds and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:30 Cairo
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Jeddah
- 9:30 Kuwait
- 9:40 Karachi, Dubai
- 9:45 Doha, Bahrain
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:15 Chicago, N. York, Vienna
- 17:20 London (BA)
- 17:25 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
- 17:35 Bucharest
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 19:00 Cairo
- 19:05 Amsterdam (KLM)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 24:55 London (BA)
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 3:45 Jeddah (SV)
- 5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Agaba
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 10:45 Bucharest
- 11:10 Madrid, Casablanca
- 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis
- 11:30 Cairo
- 11:45 Geneva, Brussels
- 12:00 London
- 12:00 Cairo
- 12:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 12:30 Paris
- 12:30 Athens, Zurich (SR)
- 12:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Cairo
- 16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

- 19:00 Kuwait
- 19:15 Riyadh (SV)
- 19:30 Jeddah
- 19:45 Baghdad
- 20:00 Cairo
- 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
- 20:30 Cairo (EA)
- 02:30 Rawalpindi (BA)

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS: Amman: 72435
- Abdul Hadi Tayyem: 72435
- Yusef Rashed: 56301

- Irbid: Adnan Al Halabuni: 2460
- Zarqa: Ghazi Rousan: 82938

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: 36730
- Al Salan: 35216
- Sabbagh: 23157

- Zarqa: Al Maghayreh: 71181
- Al Jalab: (-)

- TAXIS: Taxiwa: 44660
- Al Neil: 44433
- Tariq: 23024
- Shmeisani: 65294
- Asem: 66593

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre: 41520
- British Council: 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre: 37009
- Goethe Institute: 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre: 44203
- Spanish Cultural Centre: 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre: 39777
- Haya Arts Centre: 65195
- Husseini Youth City: 67181
- Y.W.C.A.: 41793
- Y.M.C.A.: 64251
- Amman Municipal Library: 36111
- University of Jordan Library: 843553/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
- Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr: 4:04
- Sunrise: 5:27
- Muharr: 11:28
- 'Asr: 2:54
- Maghreb: 5:20
- Isha: 6:50

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	97.8/98.5	UAE dirham	90.8/91.5	(for every 100)	28.4/28.6
Lebanese pound	75.6/74.2	Omani riyal	959.3/965	French franc	60.5/60.9
Syrian pound	56.3/57	U.S. dollar	332/335	Dutch guilder	128.7/129.5
Iraqi dinar	715/720	U.K. sterling	598.2/601.8	Swedish crown	59.8/60
Kuwaiti dinar	1183.6/1189	W. German mark	143.6/144.5	Belgium franc	88.4/88.9
Egyptian pound	368.3/376.6	Swiss franc	168.1/169.1	Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Qatari riyal	91.8/92.6	Italian lire			145.9/146.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government): 75111
- Civil Defence rescue: 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency): 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency): 37111-3
- Police headquarters: 39141
- Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken): 24 hours a day for emergency: 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA): 92209/92206
- Jordan Television (ALIA): 75111
- Radio Jordan: 74111
- Firstaid, fire, police: 199
- Fire headquarters: 22699
- Cablegram or telegram: 18
- Telephone: 12
- Information: 12
- Jordan and Middle East trunk calls: 10
- Overseas radio and satellite calls: 17
- Telephone maintenance and repair service: 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	150	100	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	220	170	Apples (Green)	250	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	80	Apples (Red)	230	180
Marrow (small)	210	180	Apples (Golden)	180	120
Marrow (large)	160	120	Apples (Starbuck)	180	120
Cucumber (small)	250	200	Melons	120	80
Cucumber (large)	180	120	Water Melon	90	60
Faggous	140	100	Plum (Red)	260	200
Peas	300	250	Lemons	150	100
Okra (Green)	320	270	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	180	120
Okra (Red)	300	250	Grapes	190	120
Mulunkhiyah	120	80	Figs	380	300
Hot Green Pepper	240	180	Peach	450	350
Cabbage	120	80	Pears	520	450
Onions (dry)	100	70	Pomegranates	160	120
Garlic	700	600	Cauliflowers	180	120
Carrots	130	90	Carrots	190	140
Beans	350	300	Dates	300	250
Pumpkins	140	100	Guzza	300	250
Sweet Pepper	180	120	Quince	160	120

مكتبة الامم

ulsi to IMF

Sept. 25 (Petra) — Bank Governor Moham... Nabulsi left for today to attend the meetings of the Inter-Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank. Dr. Nabulsi attend an IMF committee...

ners due Spain visit

Sept. 25 (Petra) — A representing Jordanian breeders will leave for tomorrow on a week-long members will look into methods of raising and sheep for the market...

Two murderers hanged at Mahatta

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — Two convicted murderers — Isma'il A'raj, 24 and Abdullah Al Qaddoumi, 38 — were hanged at Mahatta corrective centre here

early yesterday for killing three people. A story in the local press said that A'raj, in complicity with another criminal named Ghazi Al

Tayyeb, had first killed a Saudi national along the Wadi Seer road, believing he was carrying a lot of cash, but were disappointed to find only a little money. The two later committed a major burglary at Jabal Amman, the report said, but later quarrelled over the loot, and A'raj killed Tayyeb.

The other condemned murderer, Qaddoumi, had killed his cousin, whom the report described as paralysed. It said Qaddoumi had met his cousin near Azraq soon after the latter's return from Kuwait, and killed him with the intention of robbing his money. Qaddoumi later admitted that he found only a little cash on the victim, the report said.

Foreign consortium to study construction of cable factory

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — A consortium of the British firms Peat and Marwick and Mitchell, and the Japanese company Hitachi, will conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a plant in Jordan to manufacture electric and telephone cables, according to a contract signed at the Industrial Development Bank here last night.

The consortium will make the study and, if approved, will draw up designs for and supervise the implementation of the work, according to Mr. Ziyad Innab, the bank's general manager.

The JD 9 million project is hoped to start production by the start of 1985, and will manufacture all sorts of wires and electric cables, at a rate of 5,000 tonnes annually.

A local company has been set up to implement the cable plant project. It has a JD 4 million capital and groups a number of Jor-

danian institutions and commercial banks, as well as Industrial Development Bank and the Jordan Electricity Authority.

The contract was signed by Mr. Innab and Jordan representatives of the foreign consortium.

Raise your voice--YWCA choir is seeking members

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (J.T.) — The YWCA of Amman is sponsoring a choir composed of a small group of enthusiastic amateur singers that meets weekly at the YWCA hall. This activity started about a year ago, and became a creative and cheerful meeting place for local singers to practise their hobby.

The 1980 Christmas concert given by the group proved a great

success, and filled a gap in the social life of Amman. It was the first performance of a local community choir in Amman, according to many local residents.

Mr. Karim Bawab is the choir director, and the group sings a range of classical, sacred and popular music. The choir has now started preparations for the 1981 Christmas concert, and would welcome new members. Male voices are especially in demand.

The meetings take place every Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. at the YWCA centre, Jabal Amman, Third Circle. For more information, call telephone number 41119 or 41793.

Jerash festival panel meets

AMMAN, Sept. 25 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor yesterday chaired a meeting at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman to review preparations for the Jerash festival to open on Oct. 21.

Attending were members of the festival committee, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and representatives of private and public sectors taking part in the festival.

During the meeting, the Queen stressed the importance of the upcoming festival which, she said, is designed to highlight the nation's artistic and cultural heritage on the local, regional and international levels.

She expressed the hope that the festival would be successful, and urged the supervisors to organise such festivals regularly.

Queen Noor also lauded the efforts of the committee for organising the Jerash festival.

JD 8m in funds for Jerash restoration announced at forum

JERASH, Sept. 25 (Petra) — The government has allocated JD 8.25 million for the restoration of the ancient Roman city of Jerash under the upcoming five-year economic plan for 1981-85, Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced here yesterday.

Mr. Badran was speaking at an open cabinet meeting with Jerash citizens held at the Jerash Chamber of Commerce headquarters, during which he heard requests from the Jerash District governor and leading figures for improved public services in the district.

At the meeting the prime minister announced that the government will make an immediate donation of JD 60,000 to Jerash Municipality; JD 35,000 to other municipalities in Jerash District; JD 5,000 to the Jerash Club; JD 7,000 to other clubs in the district; JD 5,000 to charitable societies in the district; JD 8,000 to other societies in the district; JD 15,000

to mosques; JD 10,000 to the Gaza refugee camp, and JD 10,000 to Souf refugee camp. The money will finance projects to improve public services, and other activities in the district, the prime minister said.

He also announced that the government is allocating JD 35,000 for the restoration of the ancient Roman market in Jerash.

The Jerash District Governor Fayed Al'Abbadisubmitted to the cabinet a working paper which contained in detail all the requests of villages and towns in the district for improved health, educational and other public services, and roads, communications and other facilities. After hearing speakers' views and requests, several ministers spoke in reply.

Education Minister Srid Al Tal said that his ministry has plans to open an engineering technical institute in Jerash District to accommodate 720 trainees. The ministry will also build three secondary and five preparatory schools in the coming five years, Dr. Tal said. At present Jerash District has 100 schools, offering education to 18,000 students, the minister added.

Minister of Communications Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben said that his ministry will supply

the district with another two semi-automated telephone exchanges. Nearly 35 villages in Jerash District will benefit from the national communications project for rural regions, the minister added.

Also addressing the meeting was Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufti, who spoke about her ministry's project to establish a centre in Jerash to manufacture traditional handicraft products. This centre will start production by early next year, she said. She called on private and public institutions to offer further aid and services to handicapped people.

Minister of Municipalities and Rural Affairs and the Environment Lissan Al Momani said that his ministry has submitted funds to other municipalities in the Jerash district further loans. He also announced the prime minister's approval of the establishment of a municipality in the town of Birra.

Dust poses danger Amman, Sept. 25 (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate today warned drivers, particularly on major desert roads, to take extreme caution due to poor visibility caused by sandstorms that have hit Jordan.

Jordanian Night revives traditions

Dina Matar to the Jordan Times

Sept. 25 — A "Jordanian Night" organised at the Intercontinental Hotel last night was one hundred per cent Jordanian — except for the guests.

The night was organised in honour of Intercontinental Middle East directors, who have been meeting here in Jordan. "Instead of throwing a gala dinner, as was usual, we thought that a Jordanian Night would be the best way of presenting Jordan and its people as they really are," Miss Lucie Aslou, public relations manager at the hotel, told the Jordan Times.

As the guests arrived, each was treated to a big helping of yoghurt.

promote Jordanian customs, culture and lifestyle to non-Jordanians. Organisers of the party thought that this presentation of Jordanian life to their guests would be the best way of keeping the true nature of the country and its people in mind.

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As the guests arrived, each was treated to a big helping of yoghurt.

and another helping of *amrahindi*, a typical drink in the Jordanian household. But when the guests smacked their lips in appreciation, the attendant laughingly told them to hold their breath and wait for the next Jordanian treat of the night — the *mansaf* — prepared and served right in front of the guests.

The waiters added to the nostalgic atmosphere of the night as they moved around in their flowing bedouin dress and matching *hausa*. But the main attraction was the sight of two bedouins, a man and a woman.

The man was meticulously carving pieces of olive wood, turning the lifeless lumps into life-like depictions of the Jordanian environment. As the guests gathered around him to admire his models he skillfully went on to turn out even more camels, horses and palm trees.

The woman was sitting before a pile of stones built over a fire, dexterously kneading lumps of dough before baking them and producing the special Jordanian bread to accompany the *mansaf*.

The highpoint of the evening came with the appearance of 12 young men and women, who started doing the steps of the *dabke* and other desert dances to the lively strains of a *rebaba* played by the famous Jordanian musician Abu Ghazi.

As the night wore on, and the guests enjoyed the food, drink and music, one of them said: "This night has given me an insight into Jordanian life. Sitting here enjoying my hubble-bubble, I actually imagined myself in a completely different time and place" — a tribute to the organisers' efforts to recreate the traditional Jordanian lifestyle.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

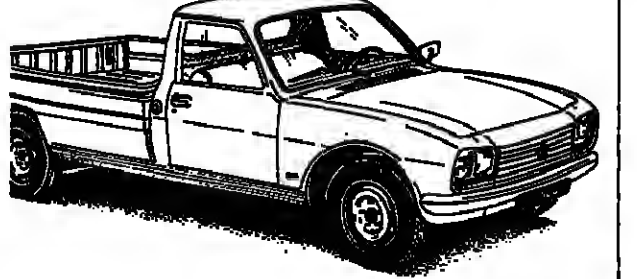
Film French Cultural Centre presents a film, 'Les Grandes Evres,' at 7:30 p.m.

Painting exhibitions Beh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council. Hanna Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Beh.

ARE YOU...

...a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a message? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public? ... You have any kind of event to announce to the 'Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge. Entries should be received at the Jordan Times by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the event. ... You know!

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Heading for an alliance with Moscow

By Eric Rouleau

TRIPOLI — Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya decided last week to abandon his policy of "positive neutralism" and move towards an alliance with Moscow. The decision was taken at the highest level. Col. Qadhafi, his closest aides and the service chiefs, agreed that Libya should propose to sign a joint defence and friendship treaty with the USSR. Libyan and foreign sources indicate that Libya could possibly grant base facilities to the Soviet fleet. That would be the end of the "positive neutralism" pursued by the Libyan Jamahiriya since its inception just 12 years ago.

Qadhafi had reluctantly decided to make this agonising reappraisal on the evening of August 19, only hours after two of his planes were downed in the Gulf of Sirte by fighters of the U.S. Sixth Fleet. The news, which reached him in Dalai in South Yemen, was both humiliating and irritating. South Yemen President Mohammed Ali Nasser who was dining with him noted: "The treaty which binds us to the USSR not only doesn't hamper us, but it has safeguarded our territory's independence and integrity". Words which did not fall on unreciprocative ears.

The dogfight over Libya's "territorial waters" took place at the very moment a common defence treaty between Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia was being signed at Aden. In Qadhafi's view, the "provocation" was equivalent to an additional warning that the United States was out to bring down his regime. Earlier, on June 5, Qadhafi had talked about these preoccupations to Georges Haouli, secretary-general of the Lebanese Communist Party. Two days prior to that, a State Department spokesman had favoured giving "military assistance" to African countries which "want to stand up to Col. Qadhafi's adventurism".

The Libyan leader told Haouli that the U.S. had already installed bases in two neighbouring countries — Egypt and Sudan — which were massing troops along their borders with Libya and Chad respectively. At the same time, he said, Washington was trying to put an "economic stranglehold" on

his country. He claimed to have documents showing that NATO member-states and a few African countries had been asked by the U.S. to boycott Libya or, at least, cut back their trade with it.

Even more serious, he told the Lebanese Communist leader, was the fact that the U.S. had considerably reduced its imports of Libyan crude. There is some confirmation that U.S. oil firms have not renewed their contracts to buy Libyan crude, thereby compelling Libya to lower its output from 1.6 million barrels a day to only 600,000. The drop in oil revenues estimated at anything between \$7,000 million and \$33,000 million — is threatening to sink the new 1981-1985 five-year plan.

Washington's prime aim is quite clearly the neutralisation of what it considers to be the hotbed of terrorism — Libya. Tripoli does in fact use its petrodollars to bankroll a wide assortment of nationalist movements and left-wing parties in Central and South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and in particular the Middle East. Qadhafi unwittingly voiced Washington's worries when he declared on September 1: "It's true, Libya is a negligible quantity compared with the United States. But it's the grain of sand that throws the machinery out of synch, the stone that stops the kidney from functioning, the virus threatening to paralyse the organism".

It was indeed an impressive roll-call of representatives of states and movements who on September 1 attended the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Libyan revolution or who took part in the "solidarity conference" the day before. Over 1,000 prominent visitors — heads of state, ministers, political leaders — from 85 countries came to Tripoli, to show their backing for Qadhafi or to express their "gratitude" for his help. Among the latter group was Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaragua's Sandinista junta, who hailed Libya as an "international centre for the struggle against imperialism and racism". Qadhafi said in reply: "As for America, it's the queen of terrorism: it terrorises peoples who resist imperialist domination, who quite simply seek a place in the sun".

At the June 5 meeting between

Qadhafi and Haouli, the latter made a strange proposal: the conclusion of a defence treaty with the Marxist governments of the South Yemen and Ethiopian republics, both of which he said were "encircled" by U.S. bases (in Sudan, Somalia, Oman) and the Seventh Fleet and "isolated" in an ocean of hostility. Qadhafi seized on the idea, which he found brilliant, and entrusted Haouli with an exploratory mission.

Accompanied by Tayssir-Qubaa, a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and occasionally by the South Yemeni head of state, Mohamed Ali Nasser, Haouli began shuttling back and forth between Tripoli, Aden, and Addis Ababa in great secrecy. Qadhafi's right-hand man, Abdel Salam Jalud, slipped quietly into Addis Ababa in mid-July and initiated the draft treaty which took its final form on August 6 at another meeting, also secret, in Tripoli of the three countries' foreign ministers. A week before that, the American press had been discussing a CIA project — which the White House later denied — to set up a "large-scale operation" for toppling the Libyan regime and involving the assassination of Qadhafi.

In the Libyan leader's view: though, the tripartite treaty was no "comprehensive insurance". In speeches he gave on June 11 and September 1 he invited both Europe and "progressive or revolutionary" Arab states to stand up to the "American threat". He resumed diplomatic ties with Morocco and proposed an amicable settlement of its dispute with the Saharawis. He even renewed relations with Iraq by sacrificing in a way his privileged links with Khomeini's Iran. He is now trying to patch things up with the Saudi royal family which he had once consigned to the "trash cans of history". He hopes in this way to persuade Riyadh to cut back its oil output and consequently restore the level of Libyan crude exports.

As for the Libyan leader's attempts to detach Europe from the United States, the view fairly widely held in Tripoli's diplomatic circuit is that they were ham-handed, to say the least. His threat, strictly academic, to retaliate against the U.S. by bombing its

bases on the shores of the Mediterranean and inflict a "nuclear disaster" on Europe, amused informed observers far more than it irritated them.

Whatever the outcome of Tripoli's diplomatic wooing of Europe and the Arab and African world, Col. Qadhafi has manifestly decided to put himself, if not squarely within, at least alongside the socialist side which in his view offers the best guarantee of the Libyan regime's continued survival. The path he is planning to set out on looks very much like the one chosen by such illustrious predecessors of the developing world as Gamal Abdel Nasser and Fidel Castro, whom he makes no secret of imitating.

The oblique overtures to France were less clumsy. Qadhafi uttered not a word of criticism against France in his September 1 speech, and the Libyan media have widely praised President Mitterrand and the "socialist government". The French government, it may be pointed out, made a gesture of goodwill by reactivating the civilian and military contracts mothballed last January by the previous administration.

Nevertheless, Qadhafi isn't budging on the Chad issue which, coming after the ransacking of the French embassy in Tripoli, has added to the tension between France and Libya. The embassy is now being rebuilt — at the Libyan government's expense. But Col. Qadhafi continues to justify the presence of Libyan troops in Chad on the grounds — as he again pointed out on September 1 — that his southern neighbour constituted a "strategic shield" for Libya. All the same, it's not inconceivable that an arrangement might be made.

The Libyan leader's views don't seem to be shared by the main party concerned, Goukouini Ouquedel, head of Chad's transitional government of national union, who will be meeting French government officials in a couple of weeks. In his September 1 address, Goukouini maintained a conspicuous silence on the geopolitical interests that allegedly justify the presence of Libyan troops in Chad.

— Le Monde



BUSINESS HORIZON

Are our expatriates on the giving or the receiving end?

By Fahed Fanek

JORDANIANS working abroad in both Arab and non-Arab countries number about 250,000. It is not acceptable to continue looking at them from an emotional point of view, and flatter them by exaggerating their 'support' to the national economy.

It is being said for instance that our expatriates contributed around \$1 billion to their mother country during 1980, and that this huge amount exceeds our combined agricultural and industrial productions.

To be frank and objective with our expatriates, I have to face them with a bitter fact (even at the expense of my popularity with them). The fact is that they have taken from their country much more than they have given; and that they are not supporting the national economy but becoming one of its acute problems.

The Jordanian economy today is in bad need of more manpower to join the development effort, especially professionals, administrators and technicians, who form the majority of the expatriates. This means that their departure does not represent opening opportunities to the unemployed as we once thought. Their departure, in most cases, would amount to a withdrawal from their national responsibilities.

The majority of our expatriates were not unemployed when they opted to leave the country. To the contrary, they were occupying sensitive positions in companies, corporations and governmental apparatus. Suddenly they chose to resign their jobs and leave the country under the temptation of more money, even at the expense of hardships, tough weather, distance from their friends and relatives and sometimes sacrifices in personal integrity.

The financial transfers that are repeatedly mentioned are not to support the national economy, which the expatriates abandoned, but simply

to feed and accommodate their own families who were left behind to benefit from the public services rendered to them in Jordan, without being required to participate in the costs of these services through income tax which is being paid solely by those who stay in the country.

On the other hand it is estimated that 80 per cent of the expatriate transfer goes to finance imports especially consumer commodities, which results in inflating the import and trade sector and fuels inflation, hurting those who chose to remain in their jobs. Content with the level of income that Jordan affords to secure them.

Some commentators are fond of suggesting the creation of even more institutions and a new public corporation to take care of our expatriates as a way of acknowledgement to their significance in 'supporting' the economy. I cannot understand why they are not content with the Ministry of Labour which is trying to negotiate labour treaties with the host countries to protect what remained from the integrity of our citizens, who are expatriated in their own Arab World, where they are being mistreated and looked down upon as "foreigners" just like Indians, Pakistanis and Koreans, and told every day that they are there for money.

Jordan, the small country with very limited resources, undertakes educating and training its generations, at the highest financial and social cost, and, instead of expecting them to gratefully return the investment by working in its projects and the building of its economy, they are sent abroad. There, they are not appreciated as they should be. And in the first place, they should not have been sent except as experts, because they are the unknown soldiers who are shouldering the educational, engineering and managerial boom in sister Arab countries.

Until when can Jordan go on doing this?

Dialogue

THE CONTINUING crackdown in Egypt against "opponents" of the regime of President Anwar Sadat has now moved into the universities in a major way, including the formation of a special police force to patrol university campuses. Such moves have a familiar ring to them, if we take the time and effort to remember other regimes in history that have tried to substitute a pervasive security network for the kind of stability that comes more naturally from a genuine concord between governed and governing.

It is interesting that Mr. Sadat has moved swiftly against specific groups — Moslem and Christian leaders, students, and journalists and writers. It is not so surprising if we remember that these groups frequently emerge as the focal point of social change in any traditional society that is having difficulty adjusting to a new situation. Egypt today is such a society.

It is evading the point for Mr. Sadat or anyone else in a similar position to claim that a few "extremists" are stirring up trouble in an otherwise happy population. The analogy of the United States in the 1960s is fitting here, with its example of student-led agitation to affect broad social change in a society that was adjusting to a new era of more humane social and economic development. France in 1968 is another good example.

Creating a police force for the universities of Egypt is a sad comment on how far Egyptian civilisation has regressed recently. Locking up religious leaders is equally short-sighted. If Mr. Sadat is so proud of his "democratic" system, he should engage his people and his critics in an open dialogue. This — and not prisons — is the only guarantor of true national stability, in Egypt or anywhere else in the Arab World or the Third World.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Clarifying France's M.E. policy

AL RA'I: Perhaps the most significant aspect of French President Francois Mitterrand's statement at his press conference in Paris yesterday was that part clarifying France's Middle East policy. He said France in its quest to achieve a just peace will be handling its relations with both the Arabs and Israel on equal footing and with a clear-cut, one-faced policy which in regards most beneficial for the region as a whole.

President Mitterrand reiterated his support for the Palestinian people's rights to an independent state and a homeland, and also described the recent Saudi Arabian Middle East proposal as among the most constructive in recent years.

Of course the Arabs welcome France's one-faced policy and above all France's support for the Palestinian people's rights, which in the light of Mitterrand's statement, is not a tactical move just to please the Arabs but constitutes a basic French stand. But France must remember that occupied Palestine is rightfully the property of the Palestinian people, and the place where they can establish their state after the elimination of the Zionist occupation. Observers noted that President Mitterrand avoided any mention of France's favourable method in trying to bring about a Middle East solution but rather stressed that there should be no pre-conditions to restrict its endeavours. He also avoided giving his audience the impression that the Camp David process conflicts with the French efforts.

It is to be noted however, that the Arabs opposition of the Camp David process was motivated by their rejection of its "content" rather than its "method", because the Camp David agreements ignored the rights of the Palestinian people and imposed the autonomy rule as a substitute.

The Camp David formula, an offshoot of Washington's multi-faced policies in the Middle East, came to please certain parties and at the same time safeguarded American interests. Therefore, this formula can never serve as a just and lasting peace.

President Mitterrand has promised to avoid such shortcomings in seeking to establish peace. But, frankly speaking, it is hard to conceive a constructive solution to emerge from marrying two formulae of totally different forms and objectives.

AL DUSTOUR: President Mitterrand's statement yesterday on the Middle East contains frank and specific views which we regard as a constructive development in France's stand. We are quite satisfied to hear President Mitterrand announce that his country will adopt an even-handed policy in dealing with the Arabs and Israel, thus driving away any lingering doubts about France's stand.

President Mitterrand's statement leads us to believe that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state is a basic element in France's concept of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace, and not only a mere talk consumption on the Arab political market. The president envisions a formula that outside the Camp David agreements which, he believes, had achieved another step towards peace.

President Mitterrand referred in his press conference to the international law which, he says, recognises the state of Israel and to the fact that his country opposes any threat to Israel's existence. We believe these are controversial issues and France should make its stand clearer. If by Israel's existence he means confining the Zionist state to the 1947 partition boundaries, as approved by the international community, we believe this might be acceptable to the Arabs. If however, he means that France endorses the present boundaries of Israel and the current Zionist expansionist policy, this will be totally rejected by us.

Nevertheless, the Arabs do not ask France or the U.S. to relinquish their friendships with Israel but they certainly demand that these countries adopt an equitable and balanced policy that would stem Israel's arrogance and curb its expansionist aims.

President Mitterrand has talked about honour and being honourable in dealings among nations, and we hope France will uphold this policy in dealing with the Palestine problem. It will be something honourable after all to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

We call on the French president to make good use of his friendship with Israel and persuade it to give up the occupied Arab territories and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, Mitterrand's support for the Saudi Arabian proposal for resolving the Middle East issue brings him closer to the views of many Arab leaders and even the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Yet we would like to believe that the French stand is not out of courtesy, coming on the eve of the president's visit to Saudi Arabia where he will seek to bolster bilateral economic cooperation.

We hope that in his talks in Riyadh, President Mitterrand will put his words into deeds and will work out with Saudi Leaders an equitable formula to bring about a genuine peace.

The Polish 'revolution' rolls on

Foreigners fear that Solidarity may lose all it has gained if it presses its demands too vigorously, but Leslie Colitt rarely heard that view expressed during his recent visit to Poland.

THE FIRST PHASE of the Russian revolution was over in seven months, but the Polish revolution is in its 13th month and still gaining momentum.

The leaders of Solidarity may indeed be weary after endless presidium meetings and races across Poland to urge moderation on yet another militant regional chapter. But the leaders of the Communist Party and government are worn out and only too well aware that Poles have failed to respond to their appeals, that control of the administration and the economy is slipping from their grasp.

Until now Solidarity knew it could topple the Polish government at any time, but in return for a grudging government licence to operate it chose not to do so. This was what one influential Solidarity official calls a "self-restraining revolution".

But under pressure of deepening food shortages and the resulting militancy of Solidarity's nearly 10 million members, the union has had to shift its strategy away from merely controlling the authorities' actions to sharing power with them.

This is the background against which Solidarity's first congress in Gdansk has been taking place, at the most critical juncture in the short history of the union. It has defiantly called for a national referendum on its plan for workers' self-management, which would eliminate the Communist Party's monopoly of control of the nation's factories and offices.

Solidarity's new strategy is to extract maximum economic and political concessions from the Polish leadership. In return for these, the union would make a major effort to reform the economy and help reverse its decline. The danger is that the party and government may not survive such an onslaught.

Westerners view Solidarity as an organism with the same discipline as the Communist Party. They think it comes from a plan in Walesa's head. No. Solidarity is a social movement which is extremely hard to steer, although we have got around some bad curves," says Mr. Kluczynski.

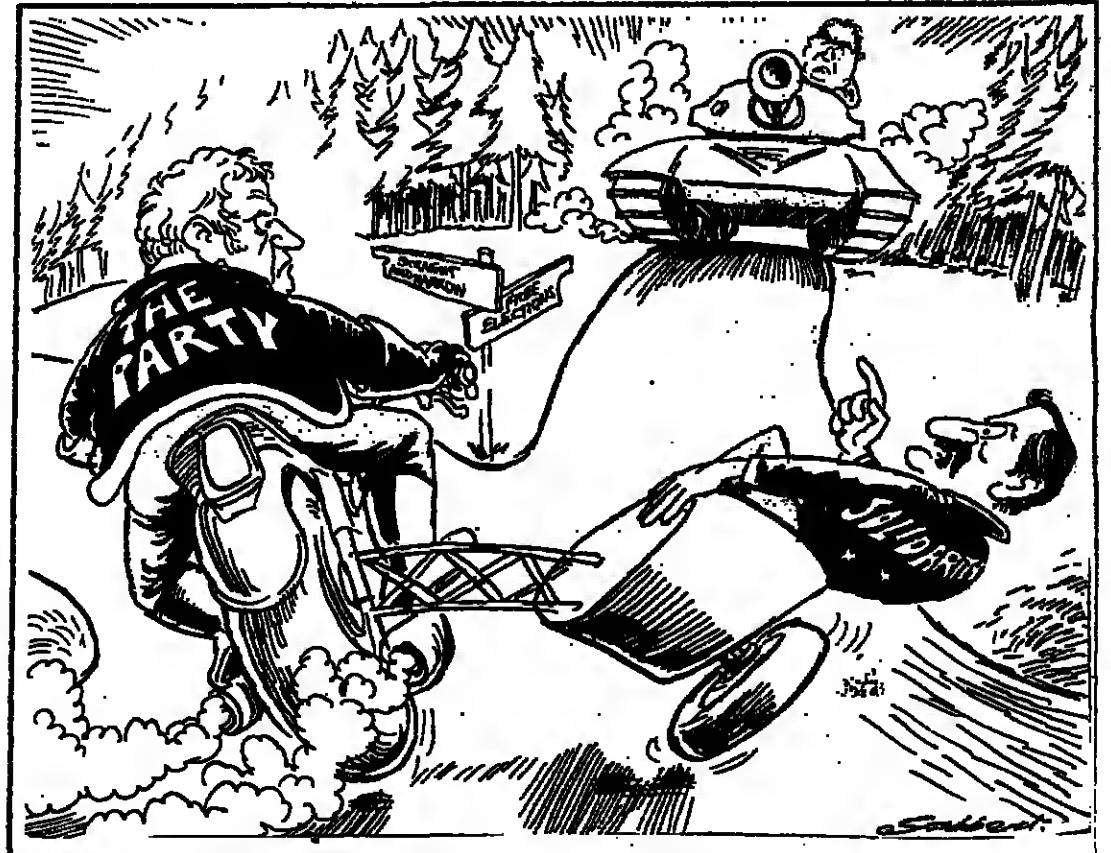
He compares the current situation of Solidarity with that of the moderate Girondists after the French Revolution. In 1789 "the revolution did not stop at the Girondists but went on to the Jacobins because an uncontrolled social movement is similar to a biological movement. The process was unstoppable. Western Europe which thinks it is radical no longer knows what a revolution is." (The victory of the radical Jacobins ushered in a period of semi-anarchy in France, and was followed, ultimately, by the military dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte).

Does this mean that it is inevitable that Solidarity's militants will take over the movement? Mr. Kluczynski thinks not but fears that if the authority of both the government and Solidarity were to be fatally undermined, then the "Jacobins will dominate Solidarity".

The Polish Communist Party has its hardliners and Solidarity's militants. Mr. Stefan Olaszowski, a leading hardline party Politburo member, controls the mass media. He is bitterly resisting equal broadcasting time for the union.

Control over the mass media is an essential of Communist rule. With several dozen weekly Solidarity newspapers and publications presenting the non-party view, the Polish leadership's control of television and radio represents one of the last bastions of party influence in Poland.

Apart from the struggle for access to the media, Solidarity's activists are also pressing the union's leadership to challenge the government in the forthcoming regional elections this December. At least 10 political groupings have emerged which want to become full-fledged political



parties, a move resisted until now by the Solidarity Presidium. The embryonic parties, which include the Polish Socialist and National Democratic Parties which existed in pre-war Poland, say the people will no longer accept one-party elections.

Mr. Stanislaw Kania, Poland's party leader, has warned of a possible state of emergency being declared if the union does not stop pushing its demands for full media access and for workers' self-management in all enterprises. But the essential dilemma facing Mr. Kania has not changed. He could not win in a confrontation between the demoralised party and the rest of the nation.

There are those in Poland who believe that if Mr. Kania does not continue to go along with Solidarity as a reluctant reformer he will not survive this coming winter.

The scenario most often mentioned in Warsaw is that of a Polish army takeover with the acquiescence of the Soviet Union. The Polish military, it is argued, has always been regarded as a patriotic force in Poland and one of the few remaining state institutions not compromised by the collapse of the party's authority.

Dr. Bronislaw Geremek, one of Mr. Walesa's closest advisers, does not believe however the Polish army "has the men to carry out a coup d'etat" in support of the party. Although Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, recently introduced several more military men into the government, Dr. Geremek said it was "no better than the previous one."

The Polish Catholic Church, the third force — but by no means the least important one — in the balance of power, has left no doubt where it stands. Archbishop Glemp recently reminded the union that its first congress should be "negotiating social peace, so badly needed by the country and Europe."

Poland remains a land of images

The hundred-million-dollar arm

INGTON — the U.S. space Columbia on its second soon, it will n its cargo bay traordinary equipment — a re robot arm d and built by ans.

is one of the more con- examples of inter- operation in the space ogramme — another pecolab undertaken by an space agency that ried into orbit by the he arm, named the is a complex of and electronic equip- took hundreds of and technicians five sign and build, at a cost lition.

arm will be given to the ates in exchange for ccess to use of the shur- adian projects in the ditional ones will be 5 million each.

is designed to unfold. rgo bay, once the shut- rit, and deploy objects ellites outside the ship. retrieve objects that e in orbit, or slide it parts into orbiting

ch an arm, astronauts : to avoid the difficulty : of donning spacesuits outside the shuttle to e numerous tasks to be during working flights re.

adarm has the same design as its human t. The base of the, is anchored in the art of the cargo bay, from two shoulder upper-arm shaft that ngle-jointed "elbow," baft extends from the the three-jointed om which extends a "ood effector," to use

the language of the engineers.

The analogy with the human arm does not end here. There is a "skin" or a coating of thermal blankets to protect against extreme temperatures. The bones that link the joints are tubes made of lightweight carbon composite material. Muscle power is provided by small electric motors — with six located in each joint.

The kinesthetic sense, by which humans can tell where a limb is and its function without looking, is provided by electric sensors and tachometers that measure joint angles and rates of rotation. A complex wiring system spreads through the arm, just as nerves spread through a human arm. The wiring network feeds information to an electronic "brain," a computer.

Movement of the arm is directed by an astronaut, with movement of the six joints coor-

wiring network, computes the rates of rotation required at each joint to produce the commanded result and adjusts the speed of each accordingly. The arm can also function as a completely autonomous robot, following a trajectory stored in its memory or guiding itself to a point specified by the operator.

Two television cameras are mounted on the arm, one on the hand and one on the elbow, to permit the operator to monitor the movement of the device on television screens as well as through the windows of the shuttle.

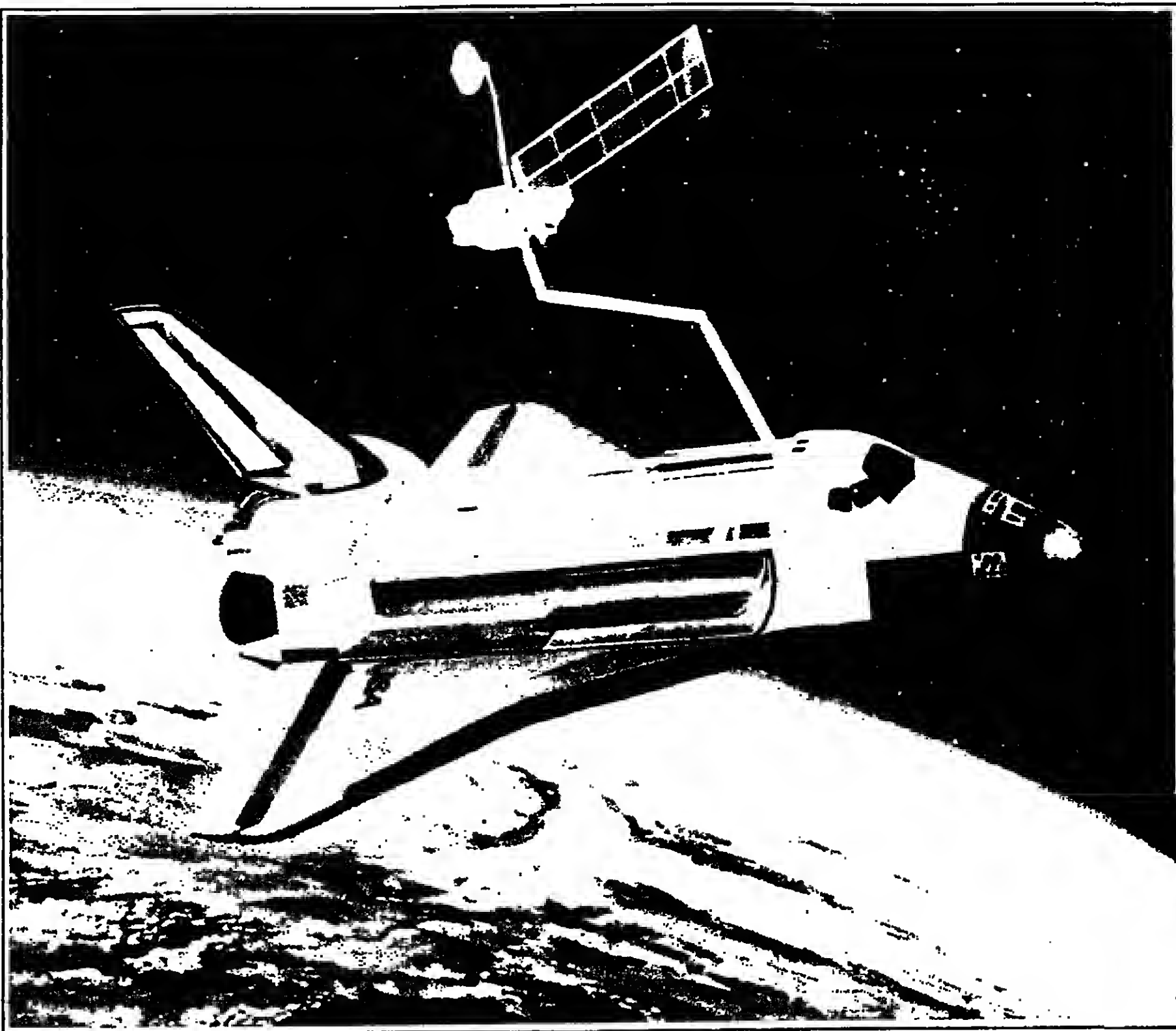
The arm is designed to manipulate a payload as large and heavy as a loaded train boxcar, which weighs about 29,500 kilograms on earth. Once in orbit, such a payload would be weightless, and the only force needed to move the object would be that required to overcome its inertia. It is calculated that a force of 5.4 kilograms is sufficient for this purpose, and that is the force that the arm is designed to exert at its end-point, or hand.

Because of the low level of force required in the design, it has not been possible fully to test the arm, since it cannot lift its own weight of 410 kilograms while on the Earth. Testing of the design, and training for operation of the arm, have been done on computer simulators which themselves are marvels of technology. Using mathematical descriptions of the arm, its form and movements are portrayed on television screens as the operator manipulates controls just as he would using the real arm on the shuttle.

On the major activities during the five-day planned flight of the shuttle — will be to test the Canadarm. While 61 other different activities are scheduled for the flight, the arm is to be operated for a total of 13 hours. U.S. space officials obviously are anxious to see how well this tool, essential in the space transportation system, goes through its paces.

The National Research Council of Canada is responsible for development of the Canadarm, and the principal contractor is Spar Aerospace Limited.

— U.S. ICA



One of the main features of the Canadarm is its capability of retrieving orbiting payloads. The picture shows the manipulation of the arm in the retrieval of a satellite. (NASA)

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ECONOMY

Reagan plan to revive U.S. economy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) — President Reagan announced plans last night to save \$16 billion in the 1982 financial year in an effort to revive the sluggish U.S. economy, bring down interest rates and curb inflation.

But the initial reaction from Congress suggested that he would have a major battle on his hands to push the programme through. In a televised speech, Mr. Reagan proposed slashing 11 billion dollars from social and other domestic programmes next year while cutting only two billion dollars from defence spending even the president's fellow Republicans in Congress said the package was in trouble, because the cuts dug too deeply into programmes which directly helped people while leaving the Pentagon's budget virtually unscathed.

"You'll find many Republicans wanting a better balance," said Republican Sen. Robert Dole, who earlier this year helped Mr. Reagan to get an economic reform package of tax and spending cuts through Congress.

The earlier measure, which cut the 1982 budget by \$35 billion, was approved after Mr. Reagan made a similar televised appeal direct to the American public. Viewers peppered congressmen with thousands of telegrams and telephone calls on the president's behalf.

Mr. Reagan proposed last night to save \$8.4 billion by cutting the budgets of virtually all non-defence government bodies and programmes by 12 per cent.

But he bowed to pressure from both Republicans and Democrats and did not cut social security benefits themselves. Instead he proposed to increase government revenues by three billion dollars next year chiefly by closing tax loopholes.

Mr. Reagan said that without the savings of \$16 billion, his administration could not achieve its goal of a balanced budget by 1984.

Critics of the U.S. economic policy have included U.S. allies worried over the effect of U.S. interest rates, now hovering near 20 per cent, upon their currencies and economies.

U.N. report says:

Coal is the answer to future energy needs

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (R) — Coal and fuels derived from it are the best answer to anticipated shortages of oil and natural gas in North America and Western Europe, according to a United Nations report.

In nine years' time demand in the U.S. and Canada for petroleum products and natural gas could exceed supply by 600 million tonnes. In Western Europe the shortfall might be 400 million tonnes, the report said.

The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, in a report for its coal committee which ended a four-day meeting yesterday, said the only feasible way to make up the deficits was to replace oil and gas with coal or fuels derived from it.

The commission said coal could not replace certain fuels. Petrol and diesel oil would continue to be the only acceptable fuels for transport, natural gas for cooking and heating, and electricity for lighting, domestic appliances and industrial machinery.

But dwindling reserves of oil and gas should be used only when

substitutes were impractical, and the shortfall met by coal-based fuels.

The report said low heat value coal gas could replace natural gas for industrial steam-raising and heating with only a slight loss in efficiency.

Fluidised coal which caused less atmospheric pollution, coal gas with medium heat value and the production of certain chemicals from coal were further possibilities.

If governments decided coal was the answer to their energy needs, production of the solid fuel would need to double by the end of the 1980s, the commission suggested.

Last year hard coal production in North America was 675.8 million tonnes and in Western Europe 268.2 million tonnes.

In Western Europe demand for light petroleum liquids will be 186.1 MTCE greater than supply, 101.8 MTCE for heavy petroleum and 151.1 MTCE for natural gas, according to estimates.

Shuwaya, shuwaya, Schweppes is coming to Egypt

By Margaret Hughes

CAIRO: "Shuwaya Shuwaya Schweppes gayya — Little by little Schweppes is coming." Despite Egyptian inability to pronounce the letter "P", so that the key word becomes Schwebbes, this phrase is on everyone's lips this summer. It is the TV advertising jingle used to launch Schweppes' soft drinks on the Egyptian market.

So quickly has it caught on that it is being picked up in comic strips and newspaper cartoons. The use of alliteration combining the brand name with the much-used phrase in Egypt, "shuwaya, shuwaya," in a £2500,000 (\$345,000) TV advertising campaign, has enabled Schweppes to claim 90 per cent brand awareness within weeks of launching its soft drinks here in May.

In a market dominated by cola type drinks, with virtually no brand loyalty — everyone asks for a Coke, but actually drinks any one of a wide range — the establishment of the Schweppes name was vital.

Schweppes has for some years been selling carbonated fruit flavoured soft drinks in countries

such as Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Spain, Turkey and Israel.

In Egypt it has launched a range of five — three fruit flavours, one lemonade and one cola-type drink. Schweppes says that its range has been specially tailored to this market in that the drinks have a higher sugar content to suit the Egyptian's sweet tooth and a softer taste.

Schweppes and the others are lured by the big potential which a country with a 43 million population, which increases by 100,000 a month, represents. The present market is already worth over £200 million a year at retail prices, and it is estimated that the market could eventually absorb more than twice the current output.

Coca-Cola, which on re-entering the market two years ago predicted a demand of 200 million cases by 1985, has had to modify this in view of what is regarded as a temporary squeeze but still anticipates a demand of between 150 million and 180 million in four years' time.

Schweppes drinks are being produced under a franchise arrangement with the newly-set up El Mohandis Natural Food Products Company. Initially it will just be producing soft drinks but may later also take on other Cadbury Schweppes products as Smash instant mashed potato, Marvel instant milk, tomato juice and paste as well as chocolates.

The biggest shareholder with a 40 per cent stake in this all-Egyptian company is the "pension fund" of the Syndicate of Engineers.

This venture forms part of the syndicate's recent strategy of investing in different sectors such as banking, insurance, hotels (with Sheraton) and trucks (with Daimler Benz) to provide funds for pensions, housing and other forms of social security for its 100,000-odd members.

Schweppes will be the first in Egypt to use locally produced fruit bases and concentrates when a new £4 million plant is opened at Ismailia.

The £25 million plant of El Mohandis Natural Foods has an annual capacity of 17 million cases (408 million bottles), but is currently

only operating at about 75 per cent of capacity. This, says Schweppes, is due only to teething problems but is the main constraint on its sales.

It is variously estimated that Schweppes currently has anything between 2 and 4 per cent of the market. It is aiming at 10 per cent this year and doubling it next year.

This year's target seems a little ambitious given that Schweppes missed the start of the "season" which begins in March, because the plant was a little late in commissioning. Sales in July (the month of Ramadan) will inevitably be down and after the end of September sales tend to drop by 30 to 40 per cent.

But it has certainly made a big initial impact. In part this is due to the advertising campaign prepared by a joint British-Egyptian advertising agency, Finnes Perry and Salam.

Apart from the jingle itself, the advertisements are well geared to the Egyptian market and the success of the Schweppes launch is also the result of aggressive marketing.

The retailer, for instance, gets a far better deal selling Schweppes than other brands — 2.6 or 2.75

due to a combination of retailer greed and the general Egyptian reluctance to give small change.

Although this makes Schweppes more attractive to the retailer to stock, in the long run it could prove a major disadvantage. In the past 18 months pricing has become crucial to the market and

the Egyptian market. There are two public sector companies which have lower production costs due to subsidised sugar and lower wages.

Their prices, which are in any case lower, are also controlled by the Government, so that the retailer has to adhere to them. This situation has been made even worse by a recent increase in Government production taxes for a 250cc bottle and over. This went up by 3p to 5.5p and for smaller bottles it doubled to 3p.

This gave the Egyptian Bottling Company, the public sector company which produces Pepsi Cola in a 192cc bottle, an additional advantage over its competitors. Other producers, all of whom either came into or back into the market just before the tax rise, were selling the larger 250cc bottle.

This tax rise doubled their retailing price to 10p and it has since been further raised in two stages to 15p. Meanwhile Pepsi Cola retails at 7p and Coca-Cola, also produced by a public sector

company, retails at 10p in a 250cc bottle.

The tax rise and resulting higher prices caused a 12 per cent drop in demand with sales last year down to 56 million cases from 64 million in 1979, following a period when demand had been increasing at an average of 18 per cent a year. Only some 50 per cent of total plant capacity of around 120 million cases is currently being consumed.

This year demand is expected to show a recovery of between 10 and 15 per cent but mainly due to the number of brands available and the Egyptian inclination to try anything new. But little real growth is anticipated for the next two years or so until the relatively high current prices become masked by inflation.

Producers are also attempting to increase the market by widening the area of distribution currently concentrated on the urban areas. Cairo accounts for 50 per cent of the total.

Financial Times news feature

Make friends with OLD PARR Best De Luxe Scotch Whisky



LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 25 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.7850/70	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.975/78	Canadian dollar	
	2.3185/3215	West German marks	
	2.586/5910	Dutch guilders	
	1.9650/90	Swiss francs	
	38.00/28	Belgian francs	
	5.800/5.900	French francs	
	1176.00/1179.00	Italian lire	
	229.50/70	Japanese yen	
	5.9145/65	Norwegian crowns	
	7.2320/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	449.50/451.00	U.S. dollars	

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 25 (R) — Renewed selling in an unwilling market caused a slump of 13.9 at 475.2 in the Financial Times 30 share index amid feeble technical rallies, dealers said. They said President Reagan's budget package received a lukewarm reception in Europe and did not help market sentiment. Turnover was moderate, they added.

GEC and Unilever closed 25p and 30p lower respectively among leaders while government bonds eased up to 7 3/8 point after an irregular trend.

ICI, Beecham, Glaxo, Plessey, Thon EMI and Racal closed with losses of 12p to 19p. Lloyds Bank fell 7p to 364 but falls in other banks did not exceed 5p. Insurances averaged losses of 2p to 5p but Sun alliance fell 15p to 840p.

Oils moved in line with the general trend with Shell ending 4p off at 326 having traded at a high of 334 and BP finished 8p down at 256.

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ing at Olympics Congress

rd Killanin criticises U.S. boycott of Moscow Olympics

DEN, West Ger- 5 (R)—The increas- y of Olympics has ports leaders with the views on how to conth of the games and placed on athletes. day of debate by the and competitors Olympic congress ggestions on how to ptism' at the Olyfluences of doping ial exploitation, and rules of eligibility athletes living in vasocial and economic

games have grown larger in all aspects because the sporting world itself desires the size," he said. The federations accepted that growth meant many countries could never hope to provide facilities to present the desired sports programme, he said adding: "The solution is not withdrawal and reduction, the solution is coordinating more modern technology to present a modern Olympic games presenting sport at its best." John Holt, the British secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), said the sports federations agreed the Olympics should never be opened to 'professional sportsmen under contract, nor for sportsmen preoccupied with being paid for their skills.' Different sports had different interpretations of what constituted professionalism. Mr. Holt said, explaining the recent debates in the IAAF designed to open the way for track and field stars to put

Czechoslovakia saved by a goal

REYKJAVIK, Sept. 25 (R)— A face-saving goal just 14 minutes from the end earned mighty Czechoslovakia a 1-1 draw with unrated Iceland in their World Soccer Cup European group three qualifying tie here last night. The Czechoslovaks were heading for an inglorious defeat when the Icelandic defence was prised open for the only time in the match and Kosak netted a simple goal from close in. Despite this embarrassment, Czechoslovakia head group three on goal difference from Wales with nine points from six games. But with the Soviet Union thrashing Turkey 4-0 in Moscow to move on to the seven point mark from four matches, the Czechoslovaks and Welsh are now involved in a tense tussle for the second ticket to the finals in Spain next year. Iceland, who have long since lost interest in the final stages, sent their 10,000 fans into ecstasy by taking a sixth minute lead from a well-worked set-piece.

New Zealand gain a point in Asia-Oceania group opening tie

PEKING, Sept. 25 (R)— New Zealand gained a valuable point away from home when they held China to a 1-1 draw in the opening Asia-Oceania zone World Cup Soccer tie in Peking's Workers' Stadium yesterday. Watched by a capacity 63,000 crowd and an estimated television audience of 100 million, New Zealand frustrated the Chinese with a mixture of resolute defence and cool, possession football. China's best chance fell to striker Chen Jingang in the 24th minute but his perfectly-struck shot from the edge of the penalty area was brilliantly turned away by New Zealand goalkeeper Richard Wilson. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia complete the group from which two nations will qualify for the finals in Spain next summer.

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announces that the closing of the above mentioned tenders as been extended by one month upto November 15th 1981. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General

GOREN BRIDGE

LES H. GOREN Chicago Tribune... fed a club and forced out the ace of trumps. After clearing trumps, declarer would be able to establish spades at his leisure. Unfortunately for declarer, East made an inspired shift to a diamond at trick two. When the jack of diamonds was headed by the queen and ace South had to reassess the situation. He was no longer in position to draw trumps immediately. If he led a heart, the defender who won the ace would continue diamonds, and the fate of the contract would then hinge on the spade finesse. To give himself an additional chance for the contract, declarer came to his hand with the king of clubs and led a spade to the jack. East won the king and led another diamond. Declarer won the king and now he had to rely on a 3-3 spade division. When both defenders followed to the ace and queen of spades, declarer was able to get rid of his diamond loser, and the major hurdle had been safely negotiated. All that remained was to handle the rest of the play with a modicum of care. Declarer led a low trump from the table and, when East played low, the ten won. A club was ruffed with the king of trumps and the last trump was led from dummy. East won the ace and played another club, but declarer carefully ruffed high, drew the last trump and the contract was home. Notice that drawing trumps was the last ace in declarer's play of the hand, not the first.

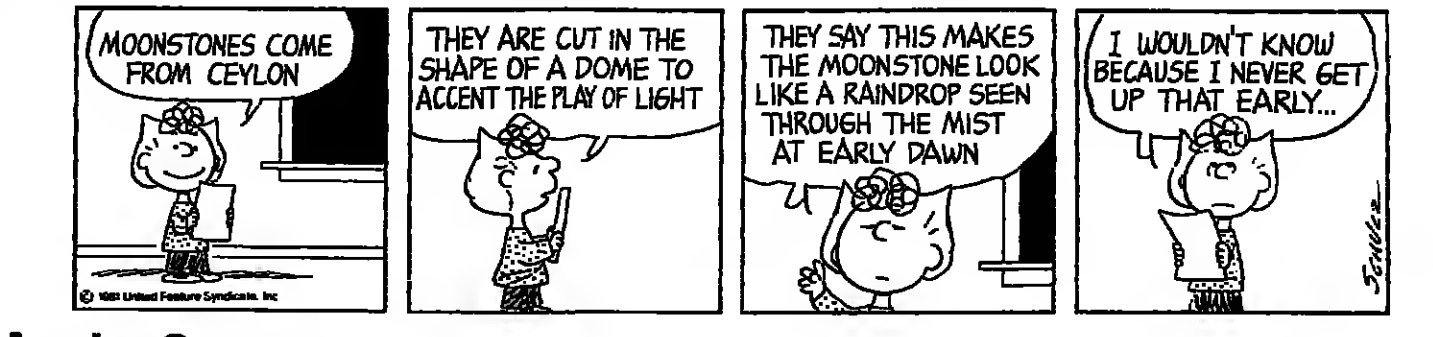
ANDY CAPP

I'M SURPRISED AT YOU SITTING IN THE SUN. PET, I THOUGHT IT GAVE YOU HEADACHES - I KNOW, BUT I WANT TO GET A BIT OF A TAN - I THINK IT MAKES A LASS LOOK A LOT MORE ATTRACTIVE

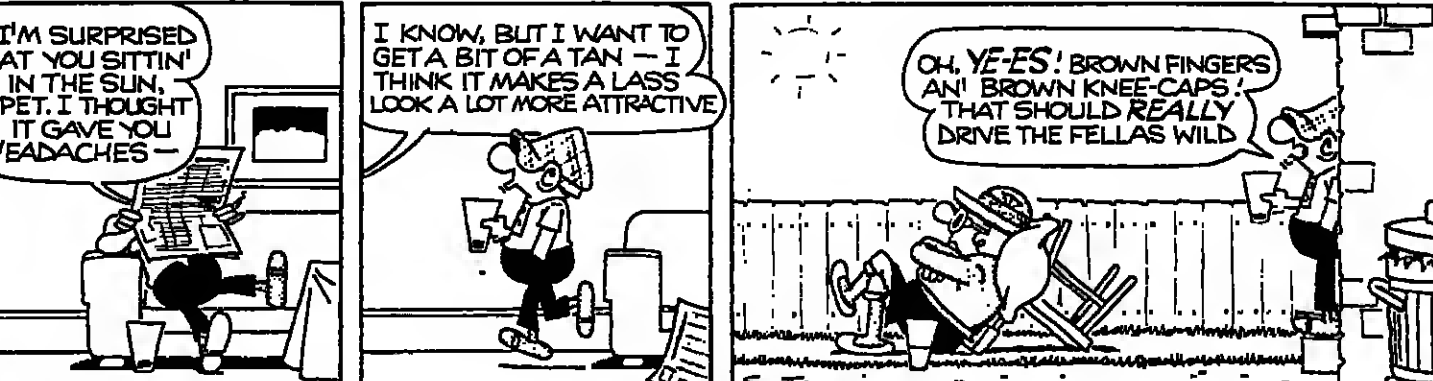
MUTT 'N' JEFF

RED LIGHT! WHY DON'T YOU KIDS PLAY ON THE SIDEWALK!

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff

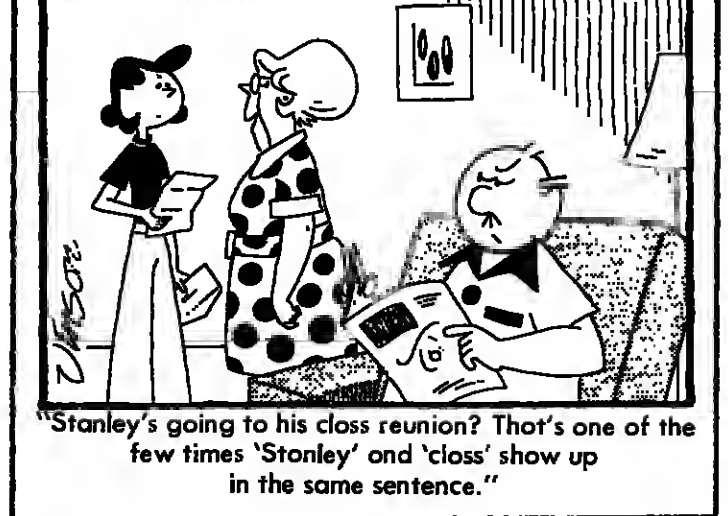


FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you will want to be assured by other that you are making gains in your line of endeavor. A good time to engage in favorite hobbies with congenials. Be more optimistic. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care of chores which you've put off during busy work week. Showing more devotion to loved one is important now. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Spend the daytime with persons you most enjoy and have a delightful time. Study a new outlet that could be profitable later. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get busy on the phone and improve your image with others. Go to the right sources for the information you need. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A time to take advantage of new opportunities coming your way. Show others you are a practical person. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to take health treatments and improve your appearance. Try not to be extravagant in the evening. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study new ways that could give you added income in the future. Allow time to engage in pleasurable activities. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make your plans for the day's activities and carry through in a positive way. State your ideas and aims to loved one. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Ideal day to handle civic affairs you have let slide. You are thinking cleverly now and can easily gain your desires. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Engaging in a new outlet can be interesting and profitable at this time. Make the acquaintance of influential persons. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Go to a trusted friend for the advice and information you need. Use only your mature judgment now since your intuition is off. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study career activities and make plans for advancement. Strive for better relationships with family members. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your surroundings and make needed repairs to your property. Criticizing others is not advised at this time. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons with personal confidence, so be sure to encourage this in order to bring out the fine potentials in this chart. The business field is particularly good and success is assured. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson

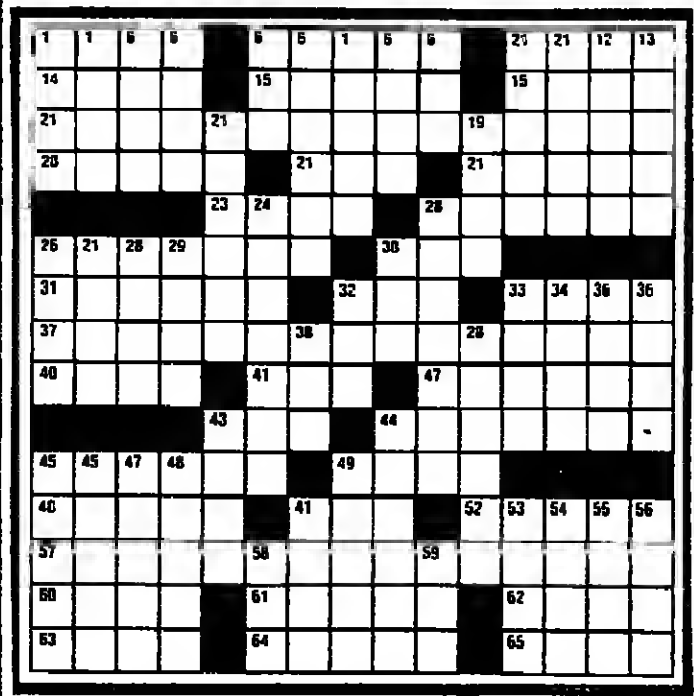


JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. DAMAR, GIRRO, CLIPES, RAWTIE. Answer: A... OF... (Answers tomorrow) Yesterday's Jumbles: IDIOT VAGUE BANTER ANKLET Answer: Those medicines injected by the doctor didn't work. Apparently they were all this - IN "VEIN"

THE Daily Crossword By Frank Geary

Crossword puzzle grid with clues. ACROSS: 1 Public room, 5 Concur, 10 Smell talk, 14 - Minor, 15 Wrathful, 16 Israeli, 17 Days of the knights, 20 Fall flower, 21 Tennis term, 22 Concerning, 23 Measures: abbr., 25 Wise guy, 26 Used car sign, 30 Stribian, 31 Strangers, 32 Enzyme suffix, 33 Cata card, 37 Certain indications, 40 Amphibian, 41 Cavalier base dance, 42 Want, 43 Witch, 44 - termine (extreme conditions), 45 Alleviate, 49 Fathers, 50 Fragrance of roses, 51 Feel under the weather, 52 Slip away to wed, 57 "Those were the days!", 60 Rabbit city, 61 Wireless, 62 Horace or Thomas, 63 Danube, 64 George of old films, 65 English composer, DOWN: 1 Laugh, 2 Sale term, 3 Tilt, 4 Recent, 5 Tune, 6 Grating of wrought iron, 7 Ethnic groups, 8 "L - cest moi", 9 Slimy fish, 10 Site of Great Wall, 11 "Odyssey" author, 12 " - we all?", 13 Savory, 18 Callopoe, 19 Subdue, 24 Loser, 25 Exceeded the limit, 26 Eat nothing, 27 Hedgepodge, 28 Latvian, 29 Dispatch, 30 Residue, 32 Consumed, 33 Hit or - teeder, 34 Discharge, 35 Emperor of Rome, 36 Addict, 38 Herbor hazard, 39 Certain china, 43 Prologonist, 44 Military command, 45 Shaping machine, 46 - Allen, 47 Austere, 48 Wise men, 49 Electron tube, 51 Jewish month, 53 Kind of bean, 54 Khayyam, 55 Founding, 56 Sieve of yore, 58 Sphera, 59 Morse code symbol



WORLD

Warsaw okays bigger union role at factory decision-making levels

WARSAW, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — In an apparent step back from confrontation the Polish parliament today passed two bills giving workers greater rights in naming factory managers.

The measure dealing with workers' self-management, which represented a compromise between the government and the independent labour union Solidarity, was passed unanimously by the 460-member legislature, the Polish news agency PAP said.

The legislation dealing with state enterprises and worker self-management was the subject of a day-long debate by the parliament after Premier Jaruzelski's warning that Solidarity should moderate its policies at the second congress session tomorrow.

Pakistani gunmen kill former minister, wound former judge

LAHORE, Pakistan, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — A high court judge who led the panel which sentenced the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to death was wounded and a prominent politician was killed when unidentified gunmen attacked their car here, a local magistrate said.

Retired justice Mushtaq Hussain was wounded in the legs and was receiving medical treatment, the magistrate said.

Mr. Hussain was president of the five-judge court which passed sentence on Mr. Bhutto in March 1978. Mr. Bhutto was executed in April 1979 after the supreme court rejected his appeal.

Killed were Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, a labour minister under Pakistani President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, and the driver.

The magistrate, who declined to be identified by name, said the attackers opened fire on the car from a passing vehicle. But an unconfirmed report said they tossed a grenade and then riddled the automobile with bullets.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Hussain or Mr. Elahi was the target.

The Al-Zulfikar terrorist group based in Kabul, has vowed to revenge the death of Mr. Bhutto who ruled from 1971 until he was toppled in 1977 coup by Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, who later proclaimed himself president.

The underground organisation is led by Mr. Bhutto's eldest son Murtaza Bhutto.

Iraqis fire at Iranian demonstrators in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — A group of Iraqi nationals fired pistols at a crowd of about 50 Iranians demonstrating near the Iraqi embassy here today and wounded two of them, police said.

A spokesman for the Iranian embassy claimed six Iranians were shot in the incident in the Jor Bagh area of the capital. One Indian policeman at the scene also was injured while unloading a firearm, police said.

The Iraqis had marched to within a short distance of the Iraqi embassy protesting "Iraqi aggression" against Iran when police blocked the road, police told a United News of India reporter.

The demonstrators then sat down in the street. A blue foreign car with Iraqi diplomatic licence plates suddenly appeared with eight persons in it, a policeman told UNI. He said the occupants shot several times over the heads of the crowd before firing on the Iraqis directly.

Police reportedly overpowered four of the attackers, but the others fled.

The Iranian spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said six protesters had been hospitalised with bullet wounds. He declined further comment.

An anonymous caller told UNI that 16 persons had been shot in the incident, but this could not be confirmed.

A police spokesman confirmed the shooting but said he had no further details and that authorities were still at the scene investigating the incident. He added that he did not know if Iraqi diplomats were involved and did not identify the four arrested.

Among the controversial resolutions adopted by the union at its first congress meeting two weeks ago was a threat to boycott the parliament's law on workers' rights if it is not to the union's liking.

It was by no means clear if the union's 892 delegates would accept the parliament's law, despite its accepting a compromise by the union's national leaders. Some local chapters criticised the compromise as a sell-out of total worker autonomy in making decisions at the shop level.

The parliamentary bill, passed with 15 abstentions, gives both the government and workers the right to approve the appointment of most factory managers, and says disputes over the choice may be

arbitrated by a court. But according to a PAP reporter, the measure will provide for exclusive government nomination of managers at certain vital enterprises to be listed through talks between the union and government.

The two sides had been at loggerheads over the issue of naming factory managers, with the Communist Party insisting on strong centralised control and Solidarity demanding worker autonomy.

The decision by Solidarity to offer the compromise, and its acceptance by the Sejm could spark confrontation, however, if the union's congress delegates reject it at the congress.

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The dead security guard was identified as Cemal O'Zen, from the central Turkish town of Nigde.

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The new missiles would be designed to counter a Soviet build-up of SS-20 missiles facing Western Europe.

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Speaking to 450 French and foreign reporters yesterday in the Elysee presidential palace, Mr. Mitterrand recalled: "France is the ally in all sovereignty of her 14 partners in the Atlantic alliance and she knows her rights and duties towards them."

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3 Turks killed in clash

ANKARA, Sept. 25 (R) — Three left-wing guerrillas, one of them under sentence of death, were killed in a clash with security forces in the mountains of eastern Turkey last week, military authorities said today.

The average of 20 deaths a day before the military seized power last September has been reduced to less than two a day, according to officials.

U.S. Soviet nuclear arms limitation talks low-keyed

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to start negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe but they carefully limited the scope of the talks.

The United States wants the negotiations confined to medium range land-based missiles, but the Soviet Union has said they should also include the U.S. strategic aircraft and submarines based in Europe.

It was this conflict which prevented progress in preliminary talks on European nuclear arms held in Geneva last October.

The new negotiations, to start in Geneva on Nov. 30, were announced yesterday after a four-hour meeting between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Wednesday.

A joint statement said the two men exchanged views on arms control involving "those nuclear arms which were earlier discussed" in Geneva. It said they agreed on the need to hold formal negotiations on such arms.

State department spokesman Dean Fischer said it was understood both sides were talking about medium range land-based forces, the so-called Theatre Nuclear Forces (TNF).

The European allies of the United States have long pressed for negotiations on limiting Theatre Nuclear Forces. The United States agreed to seek negotiations as part of an

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Armenians surrender after 24-hour siege

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Solidarity opens New York office

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (R) — Poland's Solidarity trade union, facing a threat of curbs at home, opened its first overseas office here yesterday in a major step towards building its own international role. The movement said the specific aim of the bureau would be to establish a close relationship with U.S. unions. Organized labour in the United States has already raised a \$300,000 fund for Solidarity. The new bureau, six floors above Manhattan's Park Avenue, was provided by American unions. Its 35-year-old director, journalist Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, received the personal help of the head of U.S. labour, AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland. Mr. Przetakiewicz arrived in the United States earlier this month to set up an agency providing American media with a "hot line" to news of developments in the Polish upheaval.

Hunger striker pulls out of fast

BELFAST, Sept. 25 (R) — An Irish Republican prisoner in Belfast's Maze prison came off his hunger strike yesterday after being told he had no more than five days to live, Republican sources said. Bernard Fox, 30, began his hunger strike 32 days ago as part of a campaign by republicans for greater privileges in prison. Ten guerrillas have died since the campaign started last March. A Republican statement said Fox, who is serving 10 years imprisonment for possession of explosives and bombing a hotel, decided to drop his fast after being told that a blockage in a tube to his kidneys would bring about premature death. Another prisoner, Brendan McLaughlin, gave up his fast last May because of a perforated ulcer. Four others abandoned the fast after they fell into a coma and their families asked doctors to intervene. Fox's decision to accept medical aid leaves seven prisoners refusing food.

D.C. 10 galley lifts scrutinised

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) — A U.S. agency has said that galley lifts on D.C.-10 aircraft should be redesigned, after an accident last week in which a stewardess was crushed to death. The stewardess died when she was trapped in a lift, which operates between the upper and lower galleys, during a world airways flight from Baltimore to London. The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommended today that lift doors and door frames be redesigned to relocate switches that should have prevented the accident.

2 U.S. specialists shot in Honduras

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (R) — Unidentified attackers have shot and wounded two members of an American military training team assigned to Honduras, the state department said. The two men were in a five-member unarmed mobile team which had come under automatic rifle fire in the capital Tegucigalpa, the department added. Spokesman Alan Romberg said the men, one of whom suffered a serious back wound, had been travelling to the team's military headquarters at the time. Mr. Romberg said the identity of the attackers was not known. He described the two wounded men, who were both admitted to hospital, as an administrator and an air-to-ground communications specialist.

Teenage wizards hit the jackpot

SEVENOAKS, England, Sept. 25 (A.P.) — A micro-computer system created by three schoolboys in a garden shed in their spare time should bring them \$1.78 million in the next 12 months, says the company marketing it. "They are only 18, but in wisdom they are 200 years old," said Kahtan Kibasi, an electronics engineer and a director of the company. 3D Digital Design and Development, in the London Daily Telegraph today. He said that estimated sales should give about \$90,000 a year in royalties to each boy plus about \$9,000 each in consultancy fees. Alistair Melville, William Morel and Christopher Thomas produced their computer while studying for university entrance examinations at Sevenoaks School in Kent. Their school technical director, Gerd Sommerfeld, said: "William is the software genius, Chris is brilliant at hardware and Alistair is the businessman."

Cubans say U.S. used gas

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 25 (R) — Cuba has accused United States agents of using biological weapons against its people and said five serious plagues and epidemics had swept the country in less than three years. Cuban charges of biological warfare, made previously by President Fidel Castro, have been denied by the U.S. state department as "absurd."

Angola -- all the money for weapons, none for fish and chips

By Quentin Peel

LUANDA: South African military action in southern Angola is by no means the MPLA Government's only problem. A combination of factors have brought the once thriving Angolan economy to a state of near-total dislocation.

The young white Angolan conscript who had driven the Land Rover was almost philosophical after the air raid on our convoy was over: "South Africa is surrounded," he said. "There is Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Angola. She is like a dog; she bites." He mimed the action graphically.

The latest South African invasion of Southern Angola has shown just how easily the white-ruled South can bite, and hurt, its black neighbours. Angola has drafted thousands of young men into the army, military vehicles predominate on the roads, and air-raid trenches have been dug in all the towns and villages within range of the South African Impala and Mirage fighter-bombers.

Nevertheless, the South African defence force has been able to invade and occupy some 15,000 square miles of Southern Angola without suffering serious losses.

Back in Luanda, the Angolan capital, the war in the south is only a distant reality. The reminders are in posters and graffiti, and in slogans shouted at a modestly attended protest rally: "Down with the racists," they say, "Death to Botha and Reagan," "The struggle continues" and "Victory is certain."

But it is economic realities which dominate everyone's lives. In the port of Luanda, some 50 ships lie at anchor, unable to unload for months on end because of appalling congestion in the docks. Those of the city's shops that are not closed boast only a bare smattering of goods on their shelves. Often they refuse to sell the goods in their windows, because they would have nothing to put in their place.

Prices seem to have taken leave of reality altogether: One fish costs Kwanzas 4,000 (\$111) almost one month's average wage, a pound of onions costs more than a bottle of wine, and two pounds of potatoes cost the equivalent of \$22.

The only thriving market is the black market, where more goods are available than in the proper shops. Most people can get what they want, but only by endless queuing, or diligent searching, or having the right connections. The formal distribution system has simply broken down.

Angola is caught between a military war on its border, and an economic war at home. The government talks about offensives on both fronts. The war on its border is a result of the guerrilla struggle being waged by the South West

African People's Organisation (SWAPO) against South African occupation of Namibia (south west Africa).

The economic war is a consequence of Angola's colonial heritage: a bitter civil war which coincided with independence from Portugal in 1975, as four rival nationalist movements vied for political power; and the mass exodus of some 500,000 Portuguese, taking with them all their possessions and skills, and leaving behind a heritage of bureaucracy and mass illiteracy.

As if such challenges were not enough, the Angolan Government is also caught up in an ideological war. The ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is a staunchly Marxist. It relies on the support of an estimated 18,000 Cuban soldiers, and several thousand civilians from Cuba, as well as East Germany and the Soviet Union, to train its own armed forces, run its schools and hospitals, and attempt to revive its agriculture.

Not only does it face direct South African military operations in the south, but there is the continual challenge of the rival UNITA guerrilla movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, whose leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, enjoys South African support, and widespread sympathy in the West.

Although the government is firmly committed to Marxist objectives — it uses all the rhetoric of Marxist textbooks — the means it employs to achieve those ends appear to be increasingly prag-

matic. If it is the Communist states to which Angola turns for political and military guidance, and assistance in its social programmes, it is to Western technology it is turning to revive its moribund economy.

Angola used to enjoy a per capita income second only to South Africa on the continent. It is a country which boasts a wealth of natural resources, both mineral and agricultural. Above all, it has oil, and it has diamonds. Between them, oil and diamonds provide more than 90 per cent of Angola's foreign exchange.

The oil in the enclave of Cabinda just north of the Zaire River, and at Soyo just south of the river, is being exploited by Western companies: Gulf Oil operates offshore at Cabinda, Texaco, offshore at Soyo and Petrangol, a joint operation between the Angolan government and Petrofina of Belgium, onshore in the same area.

Exploration rights have now been negotiated with a string of other companies, including Brazil's Braspetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras. Total of France, Elf-Aquitaine, in a consortium with Mobil and Agip, and the U.S. Companies Cities Service and Marathon.

The way in which diamond production has been revived is hardly less ironic. For the 77 per cent state-owned company Diamang relies heavily on the managerial, technical and marketing services of a company which is part of the South African Anglo American-De Beers empire, the Diamond Trading Company.

Since De Beers was brought in to help revive Diamang in 1977,

when production from the three diamond areas in the north-east of Angola had slumped from a pre-independence record of 2.4 million carats to barely 350,000 carats, production has steadily recovered. In 1980, it reached 1.5 million carats, and this year it is expected to be 1.6 million carats.

Although the Diamond Trading Company has barely 2 per cent of the shares of Diamang, it has three directors on the latter's board. With its headquarters in Duundo, on the Angola-Zaire border, the diamond operation employs 17,000 Angolans, and some 800 expatriates, including more than 600 Portuguese and about 100 Britons.

The recovery of diamond production has been accomplished in the face of the same massive infrastructural problems which plague the rest of the Angolan economy. Like the oil industry, the diamond industry clearly enjoys the highest priority for both imports and expertise. All supplies for the operations, including diesel fuel, have to be flown to Duundo on a daily Hercules transport flight, which is chartered from U.S. operator.

Nevertheless, lack of spare parts, irregular supplies of cement and delays in receiving import clearance have held back output. The government is currently trying to persuade Diamang to increase its production to 2 million carats by 1983, in order to boost its desperately needed foreign exchange earnings.

It is hard to come by statistics that give an idea of the true state of the Angolan economy. The cost of the war, both against the South

Africans, and against the UNITA guerrillas, has never been specifically revealed. However Lucio Lara, the MPLA party secretary for ideology and, after President dos Santos, the most senior member of the government, said in Portugal recently that defence spending now consumed more than 50 per cent of the state budget. Government spending in 1981 is put at \$3.6 billion, which would put defence spending at not less than \$1.8 billion.

Unofficial estimates suggest that defence spending consumed more than half of Angola's foreign exchange — including payment for armaments and for the Cuban, Soviet, East German personnel.

The next greatest drain on the economy is undoubtedly the economic dislocation. Business sources estimate that the Angolan government is paying up to \$10,000 a day in demurrage charges on each ship lying idle in Luanda Harbour — which on the present total of some 50 ships means up to \$500,000 a day. This amounts to more than Angola's entire income from aid donors.

The port congestion is a function of a whole range of problems: over-ordering by state departments, a shortage of warehouse space, a shortage of handling equipment, and poor labour relations, which has resulted in chronic absenteeism. "The port is a complete shambles," according to one businessman. "It can only get better. But there is no miracle that man or God can work to sort out Luanda in two minutes."

The port is a microcosm of the whole economy. The most serious bottleneck is the skill shortage. To

overcome it, the government has launched a huge literacy campaign and a massive expansion of primary education. But both will take years to make an impact.

The lack of skills means, in turn, a lack of maintenance of all forms of equipment, causing frequent breakdowns, and often the complete destruction of machinery. The greatest toll is on the roads, since Angolan drivers are mostly self-taught. "The worst is over now, because most of the bad drivers have simply killed themselves off," according to one Luanda resident.

Another infrastructure problem is that in most major towns the water supplies are exceedingly erratic. One reason is the great increase in demand, as water has been laid on to all the poorer areas which previously had none. The other factor is the breakdown in equipment, which was already ancient and overloaded when the Portuguese departed.

The government bureaucracy, operated as it is by a mere handful of dedicated and skilled civil servants, backed up by an army of semi-literate manual workers, has a deadening effect on most activities. The combination of the notorious Portuguese system of "papel azul" — endless forms on blue paper — and a highly centralised Marxist system of planning and control, has probably contributed as much as anything to the economic dislocation.

However, there have been notable improvements in some areas, such as public transport in the major towns and electricity supplies. Most dramatic of all are the improvements in social services

for the mass of the population — the health services now available to all, the huge increase in numbers of children at primary schools, and the numbers learning to read and write.

It is now the military situation, which is the biggest brake on Angola realising the obvious economic potential. The war in the south, though geographically limited, is catastrophic. Thousands of the more able young men have had to be drafted into the Angolan Army, and precious resources diverted to the war effort and refugee relief.

There is little doubt that Pretoria is perfectly aware of Angola's desperation. Part of the South African strategy is to make life even more uncomfortable, in the hope that Angola will withdraw its support for SWAPO. However, the South African strategy may well invite wider international intervention in Angola, either involving the Cuban soldiers directly in the fighting, or bringing other African troops to the country.

In spite of all the economic difficulties, and the political and military uncertainty, Western companies already operating here seem keen to stay and actively promote Angola's prospects. Some have been sharply criticised by the Reagan Administration for an equivocal attitude towards the Angolan government. They argue that it is in the interests of the West as of South Africa to promote a stable Angola, even with a Marxist Government.